# ST. DOMINGO.

Views Regarding Its Annexation to the United States.

Opposition to President Grant on the Dominican Question.

Notes on Dominica and Hayti by General Regada, Late Minister Under Salpave.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1870.

Perhaps in the whole history of the country there is nothing to be found which so perfectly demonstrates the disordered condition of American politics as the flerce imbroglio in the Senate over this treaty. Its rejection is based wholly upon what a few Senators

General Grant's election, so far as the politicians of the raling party were concerned, was a sort of flank movement, made with no view of keeping upon that line of march. He was taken up, not that they Senate. He was taken as an instrument, to be used or thrown aside at will. What they must not encounter was the moral force of a defeat by the election of a President opposed to them. They had blundered in the whole work of reconstruction. The first step in that marvellous scheme unfolded a view of the second, and o on through all the ups and downs of that wonderful chain of measures. It became evident their improvised reconstruction would be a most odious affair on an adverse Presidential vote. They had all the power they wanted in the two houses of Con-gress; all, indeed, they were willing to receive after the election of their own Chief Magistrate. They took General Grant, we repeat, not to gain, but to retain power. They stripped the Executive of quite all his constitutional functions and had no thought in the world of losing what they gained by that act. The war had made politicians, and politicians know date power. Politicians act exclusively for the preent, statesmen act for the present and future. When General Grant was put up for election

everybody knew he was wholly without experience in the civil administration of the State. This was the guarantee that he would not assume to be more than a nominal President. His want of experience was counted as both a want of sense and patriot ism. He was made President, and it com ism. He was made President, and it comes out that he is much after the Jackson model—a man of integrity and great directness of intellect. He has been singularly cautions, thoughtful and prudent. He thinks more than he talks—politicians talk more than they think. His one year's Presidency is without blot or blemish. He has failen into nobody's hands, nor has he sought in any one thing to trench upon the constitutional power of any other department of the government. He has sent to the Senate his

for the approval of that oddy. A combination is formed at once to reject the treaty, simply because general Grant made it without first receiving directions from the Senate. We doubt, indeed, if the merits of the matter have come into the case at all. The miscount of profits and losses in the Alaska affair has been seized upon as a sort of scarcerow against any further annexation. On the strength of that blunder an opportunity is offered, it is thought, to strike a fatal blow at General Grant and paralyze hereafter the executive arm.

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The combination is regarded by the democrats as a sign of disruption of the republican party, and forthwith they callst as soldiers under that conservative republican, Mr. Summer. Forgetting the traditions and committats of their old leaders, all ritusis and catechisms, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Casserly and Mr. Thurman come in with a protest against the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico and California. Mr. Casserly is opposed to annexation. Mr. Van Buren bargained with Mr. Clay to oppose annexation. Both went down.

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THE WHIGS OFFOSED THE ANNEXATION OF CALIFORNIA.

Did they gain by it? Mr. Casserly is opposed to the annexation of St. Domingo. a naif-way house for all of our ships engaged in the indirect carrying frade of the Wess indies, Central and South America. The island contains 24.000 square miles of territory, wast bodies of mahogany. Tosewood and other timber, great mineral wealth and the best of harbors. These we are to get at a cost of \$1,500,000—a sum that will be repaid to us by

REVENUES AND PRODUCTS THE FIRST YEAR.

But the defeat of the treaty will be a fatal blow at General Grant. If it puts General Grant down will it not put Mr. Summer and the Senate up? What folly and weakness it is to suppose the rejection of the treaty will etter damage General Grant or make St. Domingo less valuable to us! If the project is meritorious what we may lose by the rejection will be added to the character of the President. The Senate is not bound to ratify the treaty simply because General General Grant mide. nd to ratify the treaty simn cause General Grant made it; but clearly that body has no right to reject it, either because he made it or for that more disgusting reason, because it will bring on distractions in the republican party. The role assigned to the democrats is a positive disgrace. We have a right to look forward to the removal of

moval of

RESTRICTIONS FROM COMMERCE AND SHIFFING.
Our industries and energy as a nation can hardly
fail at an early day to control almost the entire carrying business of both Americas. We are to the
Spanish race just what Mr. Casserly knows we have
been in California to the same race. There is not a
page in the history of the human family more pregnant with proofs of the controlling power of our
people over the Spanish race than that of the conquest and settlement of California. Will not Senators drop their party devices and traps for once
and look to the great future of their country?

A Distinguished Haytlen on Dominion Annexation.

The following communication was addressed by General Rigand, late Cabinet Minister of the Haytien government under Salnave, to Judge O'Sullivan, late United States consul in France and in the East

DEAR MR. O'SULLIVAN: St. DOMINGO, March 10, 1870. DEAR MR. O'SULLIVAN:—

BA day or two since you expressed the desire to have from
messome notes upon the situation of affairs in this country,
which I now send to you, noping that they may be of service.
They were written in basic, unter the dictation of a poor old
brain overloaded with cares and sorrows. Take them,
therefore, with this allowance, and I pray you to believe in
my zeal to serve you and the cordial friendship which you
have inspired in me.

Notes Upon the Annexation of St. Dominge by General Numa Rigard, Late Minister o the Interior to President Salnave and in the Public Service of the Haytien Government frem 1818 to 1869. The arrangements just made between the Domini

can republic and the great American nation establishes the destiny of the former by putting an end to the revolutions which have so constantly upset its institutions and paralyzed its industry; and this because the United States has only in view peace. progress and civilization, to secure and promote which has been its object in yielding to the desire of the Dominican government.

All honor, then, to the leaders of these two peo ples-to President Baez for having comprehended the imperious necessity of consolidating for the Iu-

so thoroughly demoralized from all steady industry by incessant political commotions, the result of maing so cheerfully and earnestly sought to add his name to the roll of the benefactors of the nation he has been chosen to guide in the path of civilization and progress-his name among the benefactors of the nation he has been chosen to direct. I foresee that President Baez will encounter many obstacles to the fulfilment of his design. I know too well the versa. tile and adventurous character of the Dominican people. But I feel that he will bravely face dis couragement, for he knows that however great and noble a contemplated good work may be, and howrarely fails to be opposed before its accomplishment by those who should aid and who will benefit by it. THE UNITED STATES, UNLIKE SPAIN, BAVE OBTAINED

NO POSSESSION BY CONQUEST.

Their acquisitions have been by purchase or by lawful negotiations. Spain, on the contrary, in acquiring the eastern portion of this Island, took possession of its eastern end by the landing of 15,000 men, with a formidable armament. She came rather as a conqueror than as a friend seeking to cicatrize wounds still bleeding of a nation of the same religion and language as herselt. Hence those fatal results But America has not deparked a single armed man But America has not dep arked a single armed man, while sowing no seeds but those of peace and tranquility. Alas, how afflicting to see a land so immense and fertile deprived of culture and of commerce, so despondent and so languishing that the emigrant who arrives full of hope finds no field for his industry, and the merchant soon discovers rule

in the impossibility of making returns for his importations!

The time has certainly come to put an end to this disastrous state of affairs, by expelling the hydra of civil war to make way for peace, moustry and prosperity. President Sainave had conceived the same idea as President Eacz to check the incessant irruption of passions which menaced the total ruin of Hayti. On the other hand, so far from repressing such passions and violence, the agents of Porkion Powers, and Esperiality of English the processing such passions and violence, the agents of Porkion Powers, and Esperiality of English to the Sainave and the processing the proposals made to the Cabinet at Warington cause too late to produce a satisfactory result, for revolution meanwhile triumbhed, and, they caces," regarding this step of Sainave as a crime of national treason, affected and imprisoned the officials who had signed these proposals. Since the anexampled crime committed upon the person of President Sainave Americans have been constantly the objects of hatred to the revolutionaries and their government, including even Mr. Basset, the United States Chargé because, he refused to fraternize with them and to deliver up those whom the proteonion of the American flar was preserving from a certain death. Indeed, it was contemplated at one time to invade the consulate and seize these unhappy refugees, but this crime was prevented by the resolute attitude of Mr. Bassett and of Captain Owen, then in command of American war steamer Seminole.

seize these unhappy refugees, but this crime was prevented by the resolute attitude of Mr. Bassett and of Captain Owen, then in command of American war steamer Seminole.

I am assured that the revolutionists have been so far unable to elect a President. The spirit of personal ambition and the demon of intrigue have produced dissensions among them, each one tunking himself entitled to the olice.

While General Nusage, the Provisional President, is only a weathercock, turning at the breath of any one's caprice, Dominique, who has assumed the title of Vice President, is a nonentity, but a very cruei one, who, despite his secondary position, sends daity to the gallows, under the very eyes of Missage, all those whom he suspects of being his enemies. He manufactures his own paper money and forces it upon the population, so that

HAYTI IS CURSED

with two currencies—the Nissage and the Dominique scrip, ituled by his nephews, the Rameaus, two intriguing and sanguinary Ministers. Dominique obeys all their wishes. They piliage the State and make constant remittances of funds to Curacount. They have discredited President Sainave's paper to a discount of ninety per cent as compared with their own, to the ruin of commerce and all holders of the Sainave Dills. This has inturiated the people, and the annappy country folks who had taken the sinhave currency in exonange for their products awear that they will die before submitting to the loss of ninety per cent. The revolutionists have carried their astute idea still further by publishing a decrewhing grants a monthly delay to the holders of Sainave's paper in depositing the same in the Treasury in exchange for a receipt stating that the government will settle for the same at its earliest convenience; so that a poor devit holding \$100,000 will receive an acknowldgement for \$10,000 papable in Domingue's paper, "God knows when." Hence all who have weighed and understood the march of Sainave and his officers. The cultivation of lands, the only resource of the country, is entirely cimated by lights and executions—the inter occur-ring daily—to gratify the appears tor bloon, which grows by what it leedes on. Not three weeks ago three men and three women were executed in one morning at Port au Prince, and the daily rations of these revolutionary tigers are never less than three per diem. Every morning some notable citi-zens, fathers of families and even women and chil-dren, are sent to death. Not are foreigners, service

three per diem. Every morning some notable citizens, fathers of families and even women and children, are sent to death. Nor are foreigners spared, and the Abbi Biscave, the French aimoner of Salnave, was stripped and murdered at the "Boquets," while, but for the energetic intervention of Mr. Dolzan, French Consul at Port au Prince, Marc Aurèle, an Italian priest, late the curate of Miragonne, would have been shot, he having been sentenced to death and neavily froned in the dungeon, from which he was extreated.

I have spoken of the decimation of the population. This, alas! is literally true. Ten years ago the two republics together numbered 1,000,000 of people. To day there are not 800,000, and this when we need at least 4,000,000 to cultivate the soil; besides that peace, confidence and security, which can alone Encourage immigration and oraw its biessings from the wonderful land with which nature surfounds us. Clear it is, then, that having given proof of our incapacity for sell-government by becoming a fatal example in the Antilles, we need protectors and regents who shall command us to dealst from our political discords, exclaiming, "Peace, be Still! The nineteenth century, which is the age of civilization and progress, depiores your infatuation and orders you to fail back, since you prove that of yourselves you can do nothing!" It is vitai that President Bazz should lose no time in crushing out the Cabral rebellion; for it is a constant truth, proven brexperience in politics, that an armed uprising, however small in numbers, against the established order of things becomes a "nucleus" of that malevolence which looks to it for aid in the accomplianment of criminal enterprises.

The foregoing is a faithful translation of the original in my possession.

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J. P. O'SULLIVAN.

### EUCADOR.

The Treaty with Colombia-Dissatisfac tion-Punishment of Rebels-A Little Difficulty Looming Up-American Movements Earthquake. PANAMA March 7 1870

Dates from Guayaquil are to the 23d uts. The treaty between Eucador and the United States of great deal of discontent, especially among Colom-bians residing in Eucador, so much so that it is hardly likely it will be ratified. This treaty gives to the governments of Colombia and Eucador suprem authority over the citizens of either country, whether ritory. The treaty, if ratified, will prove much more favorable to Eucador than to Colombia, as there are many more Colombians residing in Eucador than

there are Eucadorians in Colombia.

Three of the persons engaged in the attempt at revolution of December last have been shot. Although every effort was made to have the sentence commuted President Morene was inexorable. In this respect Garcia Moreno follows the example of Carrera, of Guatemaia, an example which might be followed to advantage by all Spanish-American re-publics. Cold lead for the leaders is an excellent preventive of revolutionary movements in these

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador ad-

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador addressed a letter to the governments of Peru and Brazil, on 18th of January last, saying that his government would not recognize any of the encroachments made by either government on her territory by extending their boundary hines beyond their proper limits. At the same time he requested Peru to name a commission to fix the proper boundaries between the two republies.

The government has revoked the privilege concede to Mr. T. de Sabla, in 1807, to establish telegraph lines between Ecuador and Colombia, he having failed to fulfil his part of the contract, which required him to commence the work which it wo years from the date of the concession.

The movements of the United States steamer Nyack in the commencement of the year seem to have caused the Ecuadorians much uneasiness. A report having been circulated in January last that the Nyack was making surveys and taking soundings in the neghnorhood of the Galapagos Islands an investigation into the matter has been ordered, and if the report proves to be true satisfaction is to be demanded forthwith from the United States—as says the latest advices.

F. J. Salazar, Minister of the Interior and Foreign

manage fortness.

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Affairs, has resigned and his resignation has been

Affairs, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.
The line of small American river boats which has been running on the Guayaquii river for years past is now likely to be interfered with by the government. It has been decided, it is said, that none but boats bearing the Ecuadorian flag and manned by Ecuadorians shall bereafter be employed. Mr. Lee, the manager of the American line, has brought the subject to the notice of the United States Consul at Guayaquii, Mr. Weile, who has forwarded full particulars of the matter to Washington.
Another disastrous fire occurred in the village of Vinces, about one day's journey from Guayaquii, on the 2sth of January, destroying thirty-nine houses in two hours.

two hours.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Guayaqui on the night of the 27th of January and on the 3d of of February. Shocks have also been felt at Quito, Imbabura and many of the northern frontier towns, and at Manta and other places on the coast they have been very frequent, but without causing serious damage.

### A FEDERAL JUDGE DECIDES IN FAVOR OF MORMONISM. (From the Corinne (Ctah Territory) Reporter,

[From the Corinne (Utah Territory) Reporter, March 22.]
In the Third District Court of the United States, at Salt Lake City, on the 15th inst., Chief Justice C. C. Wilson presiding, the Court rendered a decision to the effect that the probate courts of Utah have exclusive original jurisdiction in all matters of divorce, alimony, &c. This ruling was made in the case of Taylor vs. Taylor, in an action for divorce. Exceptions filed by plaintiff's attorney, Judge Spicer, and appeal taken to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

According to this extraordinary dictum of Judge Wilson it will be observed that the Mormon theory of probate courts possessing equal if not superior jurisdiction to the federal bench, is now recognized by such high judicial authority that there is no longer a doubt of our situation.

The Chief Justice is reported to be a man of some legal attainments, but it would only require a seamly knowledge of the history of Utan to enable that officer to see that in his decision on the case in point he endorses the persistent attempt of Mormonism to supersede the courts of the United States in this Territory. It would be charitable to attribute to ignorance of the law this action of Justice Wilson, but we must forego that method of extenuating what in our opinion is a grievous wrong to the people, and on his part an error not arising from mental incapacity.

# THE TREASURES OF TRINITY.

The Heirs of Anneke Jans Once More on the Warpath.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts-The Law and the Prophets in the Case-What the Vestry Say-A Productive Interview.

Ol Anneke Jans, revered and prolific matron, better thou hadst never been born than be the cause of so much misery of mind among thy ten thousand great-great-grandoutidren. Had thy name and cor-poral entity never been known on Manhattan Island thy innumerable descendants would be contentedly engaged at this present moment securing the prosperous results of honest and industrious labor in place of year by year waking up with a delirious hope of having the fabulous wealth of Trinity divided pro rata among them. The delusion will last a little while longer, and lawyers of small practice and mailer repute will continue to gull the unsophisticated and distant offspring of the interesting Anneke Jans. Mayor Hall, whose Knickerbocker is a hopeless task for the heirs of Anneke Jans to seek by legal process the enjoyment of any part of the property of the Trinity corporation. The trick has been successfully played for some years past of sending circulars to country folks, informing them that as heirs of Annexe Jans they had every prospect of being quickly and largely enriched if they were willing to subscribe a certain sum to carry out the necessary way from the West to this city on the strength of these representations, and will no doubt continue to be received for some time to come to forward the laudable and profitable scheme of arresting the corrosive influence of the vast wealth owned by

The latest project on hand among the heirs of Anneke Jans is that of subverting the present vestry of Trinity. To accomplish this it will be necessary to gain a majority among the voters who elect the church wardens and vestrymen. If this can be accomplished it is easy to see that the "heirs" will have matters all their own way, and the ancient rights and privileges of Trinity will be knocked, to use a vulgar expression, higher than a kite. Of course this thing cannot be done in a day or a week. Trinity is a mighty close corporation. Entrance to its inner mysteries is more difficult than gain familiar acquaintance with the priests of the Delphic Oracle. All the ingenuity, all the caution, advoltness and skilful training of the lawyer's mind will have to be employed to make the plan wear the complexion of success. Nevertheless, serious thoughts are entertained that the scheme for ousting the old crowd who control the immense property of Trinity will be blessed would certainly declare their preference for a change. for who in walking along that magnificent thoroughfare of Canal street can repress an impulse to anathomatize the ignorant and narrow-minded corpor ation which keeps the willing enterprise of so many citizens from rendering Canal street the finest avenue of commercial stores in this or any other city. The Trinity men laugh at the schemes reported as being set on foot by the heirs of Anneke Jans. They have grown indifferent to any assaults,

reported as being set on foot by the heirs of Anneke Jans. They have grown indifferent to any assanlis, no matter from what quarter they may come, upon their intrenched stronghold. Still, if the "neirs"—and their number is legion—will only continue to keep the thing prominently before the public eye they may ultimately succeed in either getting their long neglected rights recognized or else sufficient compensation in the way of hush money to step agitating the subject forevermore.

The qualifications for voters required by the act of 1784 were "all persons professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church, who shall either hold, occupy or enjoy a pew or seat in said church and shall regularly contribute to the support of the said church, and such others as shall in the said church partake of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least once in every year, being inhabitants of the city and county of New York." The second section confers the power of inducting a rector of thinity church upon the church wardens and vestrymen of the said corporation.

When, therefore, the third section quoted requires that the voters should hold, &a, a pew or seat in the church and pay to the support of it, to molfestly refers to the Trinity church, which was the subject of the act. So the last clause relating to those who partake of the communion "in the said church" must refer to the same Trinity church, which was the antecedent of all the previous references in the Episcopal church, generally

the antecedent of all the previous references in the same law. To say that this clause refers to those partaking the communion in the Episcopal church, generally would be to attribute to the law makers a very unnecessary pieonasin as it was already required of all voters that they should be "professing themselves members of the Episcopal Church."

THE TECHNICALITIES IN THE WAY OF THE HEIRS.

The second section of the act of 1814 prohibits any person from voting at any election for the church wardens and vestrymen of the corporation who shall not have been for the space of one year preceding the election a member of the congregation of Trinity church or of one of its chapels. The term congregation as a definite meaning. It denotes all the persons who usually assemble for public worship in the same church, but it is impossible to read the third section of the act of 1784 and not confess that no such condition as that of a regular or of any attendance on the service of the church is there recognized. By the terms of this section every pew holder, had partaken in the church within the year of the holy sacrament is entitled to all the privileges of a corporator, and looking merely to the language employed it is difficult to see how any court or ribunal could reject the vote of a person thus entitled on the ground that he had not by fits attendance on the services of the Church during the preceding year rendered himself a member of the congregation.

THE PAST OF THE LATIGATION.

substituted on the ground that he had not by his attendance on the services of the Church during the preceding year rendered himself a member of the congregation.

THE PAST OF THE LITIGATION.

During more than thirty-five years past different persons have commenced suits in the courts of this state for the recovery of the real estate held by Trimity. Previous to 1830 Mr. Bogardus, claiming to be the heir of Anneke Jans, commenced proceedings in the Court of Chancery against Trinity to recover a part of what was called Queen's Farm. The case was elaborately argued and decided in favor of Trinity by Chancellor Walworth. Shortly afterwards another suit was commenced by Jonos Humbert also claiming to be an heir of Anneke Jans. The complainant's bill was demurred to whereby all that he thought proper to set forth was admitted; the demurrer was austained by the Chancellor, and the bill was dismissed. Nine other suits were brought in the Supreme Court by Cornelius Brouwer in 1847, and after the clauses were at Issue the plainity submitted to a non suit. It was supposed that these repeated decisions of one antiorm tenor would have extinguished all hopes of success among the claimants; but it was not so.

A HEALTHY CORPORATION.

The estate of frinity Church originally consisted of 2,003 lots, of which since the year 1748 318 lots have been given away, 691 remain, and 1,059 have been sold. The original charter on which the claims of the present corporation are founded was granted in the name of the King by the then Governor of the province of New York, in council and under the great seal of the province, to the year 1547. This charter declares that a certain church then recently built and erected on Broadway, in the city of New York, shall be the parish church of the said city, thus, by a necessary consequence, making the bounds of the pure the great seal of the county.

county, AN INTERVIEW WITH TRINITY CHURCH-THE OWNER, AN INTERVIEW WITH TRINITY CHURCH—THE OWNER.
This interesting statement of the condition of
Trinity church and its vast proprietorial appendages
rendered an expianation of the authorities of the
church necessary to correctly ascertain the facts.
Pursuing the object the reporter passed along the
sacred soil of St. Paul's churchyard and was soon
within the interior of the small structure at the
corner of Church and Fulton streets, where is daily
assembled

that manages the immense estate which has proved such a pleasant theme of contemplation to the darling descendants of that amable lady, Mrs. Jans. The reporter, after receiving the confidential information that the attorney and counsel of the corporation, Mr. G. M. Ogden, could be found up stairs, rose buoyantly to the upper landing and found Mr. Ogden—a pleasant and affable gentleman of forty-five—sitting in the halo of a numerous library and ample pigeon holes.

REPORTER—Mr. Ogden, I am from the Heralin, and in pursuit of information about Anaeke Jans' descendants and their latest movements.

Mr. Ouden—What are these movements?

REPORTER—Information has reached the Heralin office that the heirs of Anneke Jans, despairing of all other ways of getting possession or the Trinity church property, are to make a movement to connect themselves, together with other persons, in sufficient numbers, in such a manner with the corporation as to vote at the annual elections for vestrymen and wardens, and thus, by a comotined and preconcerted plot, obtain the reins of go ernment and dispense the estates to their best alvantage. Do you believe there are any designs of this character?

Mr. Ogden—No, sir, I have no information of the THE CONDENSED WISDOM

kind, and am much obliged to the HERALD for putting the church on reguard. REPORTER—Do you believe such a plot could

Mr. Odden - Not if we were forewarned.

Mr. Odden - Not if we were forewarned.

Reforem. - Woat would be your preventative measures?

Mr. Odden - We would senf circular letters to all the corporators, warning them of the contingency, and ask them to attend the election.

Reforem. - Whon does the election occur?

Mr. Odden - On the first Tuesday after Easter, when twenty vestrymen, and two church wardens are elected.

are elected.

REPORTER—What are the qualifications of electors:
Mr. OGDEN (going to the bookcase and imprisoning a speechless volume)—According to the act o
lists a male adult was shall have been a regular
attendant of Trinty cauren or any of its chapsis for
one year preceding the election, and shall have comnumed once during that time, is constituted a corporator and is enutled to vote. A simple pew
noider and not a member of the society. If he conforms to the other conditions, is also a competent
voter, and no others.

REFORTER—Do you believe that the heirs contem-

forms to the other conditions, is also a competent voter, and no others.

REPORTER—Do you believe that the heirs contemplate this plot?

Mr. OGDEN (with a bouquet of incredible smiles)—
No. sir; it would involve too much moral depravity.
REPORTER—Money is a powerful incentive.

Mr. OGDEN—Vet I do not credit the rumor.

REPORTER—How many corporators now govern the church?

Mr. OGDEN—Only about from 500 to 1.000. We have four congregations, Trinity, St. Paul's, St. John's and Trinity chapel, and many pewholders. Few, however, ever attend the annual election unless there is some opposition, and there has been none for seven years.

REPORTER—How do you regard the litigation set on foot by the heirs of Auneke Jans?

Mr. OGDEN—We care uctiling for the assaults on the title. It is sound and will stand against all opposition; but of course we are not indifferent to individual assaults as custodians of a great trust.

REPORTER—How of good legal knowledge?

Mr. OGDEN—Of course it is, it is passed by lawyers of the most emment ability every day and no one of common sense thinks to question its goodness.

REPORTER—Mr. Ogden, can you give me in brief

yers of the most eminent about yevery day and no one of common sense thinks to question its goodness.

Reporter—Mr. Ogden, can you give me in brief the basis upon which the heirs of Mrs. Jans found their claims to the property?

Mr. Ogden—Yes, sir. (Disturbing a dingy volume of New York State reports of causes tried in Chancery) Here is the test case, tried years ago, and I will give you the summary of the complaint:—in 1963 Annoke Jans died, leaving seven chidren, who became heirs to her entire property. On March w, 1870, some of these children, the others not joining, made a deed of the entire estate to Governor Lovelace, the colonial executive. In 1705, by grant of the Crown, this property was vested in Trainty church, to be used for ecclesiastical purposes. Now, the point raised by the claimants is that Trinity church is a benant in common with the heirs of those children who did not sign the deed, those significant who did not sign the footen Lovelace having at that time forfieted all interest for themselves and heirs in the property. The claimants thus make those who did not sign this deed the original owners, and go back of the royal grant of 1705. Our argument is that a deed may have been made by the remaining children and been lost; that we hold possession by the Crown's patent, and that twenty years in adverse possession of an estate confirms the title in the possession of an estate confirms the title in the possession of an estate on which no chaimant can go.

Reporter—You met the litigation in the courts?

Mr. Ogden—Yes, sir, and by overwhelming evidence were victorious at every point, sustaining our possession, in which we can never be distarbed. Reporter—Why, then, do the heirs continue before the courts?

our possession, in which we can never be distarted.

REPORTER—Why, then, do the heirs continue before
the courts?

Mr. OGDEN—Because they are imposed upon by
needy lawyers, who want their money more than
tiney value honesty.

REPORTER—What is the present wealth of Trinity?
Mr. OGDEN—About \$8,000,000,
REPORTER—Ahout \$4,00,000, and not not at that.
REPORTER—Then you are poorer than poor Mr.
Stewart or poor Mr. Astor.

Mr. OGDEN—About \$4,00,000, and not not at that.
REPORTER—Then you are poorer than poor Mr.
Stewart or poor Mr. Astor.

Mr. OGDEN—Yes, sir, they are both wealther proprietors than we are, and so are many others.
REPORTER—Why is the property not improved
more rapidly?

Mr. OGDEN—Because it is mostly on leasehold, and
that is hard to improve; but it is gradually growing
better. The fact is, property in the vicinity of Causi
sirect is in a transition state. Take Commbia College properly. Their houses and stores are improved
water they pay high rents; but where this corporation gets but fifty dollars a year but little advancement is made. This is natural.

REPORTER—What does the society intend doing
with this magnificent block? (pointing to St. Paul's
graveyard, opposite the HERALD office).

Mr. OGDEN—I will never be disturbed. The territory is a historic ground and is valued for its associations. It will probably remain for ages as it
stands to-day.

REPORTER—Don't you find that Trinity and St.
Paul's, as down town churches, are less patronized
than years ago.

Mr. OGDEN—No, sir. Trinity is always full. There

is not enough centrel economoustons in New York for the population.

After a few rambling repartees the reporter took leave of the genial barrister, put on his street looks, and again passed the graveyard of Nr. Paul's, impressed with the singular destiny of Mrs. Jans in contributing an endless httigation as her bequest from the wide widerness of colonial New York to the modern medley of sardonic greed.

## H2. BALE, OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN EGYPT.

The return of Mr. Hale from Egypt, where he has

flied one of the most difficult diplomatic stations as agent of our government since the middle of the war, sends us back to the record of his curious services there.

my prisoner," locked him up and sent him nome. But in Egypt, and by American travellers there, and by the officers of the Egyptian and other governments, his services are counted in very different lines. We have taken pains to look up the record in the correspondence of the Herald, in the State Department's publications and in other quarters.

Arriving in Egypt just when the bown tenens of the American Consulate had quarrelied with the Egyptian government. Mr. Hale, by the firm hand with which he took the reins and the deaf ear which he turned to all axe-grinders, at once conciliated the respect of the Egyptian government and its agents—a respect which he has never lost. A few firm words soon made peace again, and within a few montes Abraham Lincoin spoke of the Viceroy of Egypt and the Emperor of Russia together in the music of the failure of all our other foreign friends as our "two faithful allies." It must be understood that the Consul General of Egypt is really the Charge d'affairs. Under his title of "agent" all is lincluded which enables him to represent this country at the Court of the Khedive, the new name of the Viceroy.

It is universally known in the East, since the Kosta affair, that somehow America is the friend of freedom, so that the meanest fellah in Egypt looks to the representative of this country as in some sort his ally and protector. The American agent is, also the patrarchis protector of the American colony, including the descendants of General Eaton's army, which took Derne for us in 1801, though these people have never seen America and have never learned a word of our language. More interesting yet, he becomes the agent through which the pious missionaries, when some of their converts were oppressed by fandics—service which has been gratefully acknowledged here. In the terrible choicers summer, when the Viceroy himself found it convenient to go to Constantinople, Mr. Hale remained at his post in the charge of his colony, the fariess autention which has been given by which his sudget, an my prisoner," locked him up and sent him home. But in Egypt, and by American travellers there, and by the officers of the Egyptian and other govern

#### A SOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM. General Pleasonton used to tell an amusing little

General Pleasonion used to tell an amusing little Indian story. He was once, while stationed at a fronter post, quite surrounded by threatening bands of Caeyennes. He wished very muon to negotiate a treaty with the chiefs, but they were too suspicious or nostile to piace themseives in his power. At last he succeeded in capturing a young Indian of rank, whom he held as a nostage. One day this captive, sullenly staking about the fort, came upon a soldier who, for want of better amusement, was playing with a child's jumping jack. The noble savage was transfixed with wonder and admiration. He watched the antics of the intie figure in breathless silence for some minutes, then turned and ran like one mad pust the sentinois, leaped all obstructions and escaped from the fort. In an incredibly short time, nowever, he returned, heading a deputation of chiefs, who, after spending an hour or so in wrapt contemplation of the jumping jack, held a solemn council and negotiated the desired treaty, stiphisting as the most important condition that the marvellous little toy should always remain at the fort. Might is not be well to furnish our peace commissioners with a quantity of jumping jacks? They were better, at least, than rifles, tobacco and whisher.

### AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

Little's Invention and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

TO THE KOLTOR OF THE BERALD:-

The editor of the official organ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which is issued from the executive rooms of the great hydra-headed monop oly, continues to evince a great deal of unhappiness and some uncalled for ill nature because you have kindly permitted me to expose through the likeald the shallow and baseless attempts of the executive officers and the understrappers of that company to prevent the introduction of one of the greatest inventions of the world, with the single exception of

the printing press, for disseminating knowledge.

The editor of the Official Journal, in the last issue of that mendacious sheet, does me entirely too much honor in writing to the public about "Craig's Automatte Telegraph." I only wish I possessed the genius and scientific knowledge to produce an inwention possessing the merits of Mr. Little's auto-matic telegraph motor and composing tablet, which are destined, beyond the shadow of a doubt in my mind, to work a complete revolution in the tele-graph and also in the postal business of the country.

The Journal charges that I have seized upon certain features of an old system of telegraphy, long since commended by the editor, and brushed it up to accomplish my "revenges and make money." This is but another form of the sasertion so constantly retterated in the Journal during the past few months, the cue having been given to the editor in the last annual report of the president of the company to his stockholders, to the effect that the Little itomatic telegraph inventions were nothing new and nothing more than had been thoroughly tested by the Western Union Company and its predecesors, and had, in the language of the president, been lound to be utterly valueless either in competition or in connection with the Morse hand-key system. The president asserted, and his literary tools and "poke sucks" have reasserted in every conceivable form, officially and unofficially, boldly, like men of principle, and in a mean, insinuating way, like penny-a-liners or true soldiers of fortune as they really are—

1. That the Western Union Company owns all the automatic telegraph machine.

automatic telegraph machinery in the country.

2. That the company had given it all a 'long thorough and expensive trial,' and found it utter! worthiess.

3. Tast automatic telegraph machinery could not be worked upon a wire strung upon poles with other wires.

be worked upon a wire strung upon poles with other wires.

4. That its transmitting speed does not exceed that of the morse hand key, except upon short circuits.

5. That it is especially unfitted for press reporting, because only one station can receive at the same time; with several other statements of alleged facts of less importance.

To this long bill of indictment I reply—

1. The Western Union Company does not own any system of automatic telegraphy whatever. The company did agree to purchase the Bain-nummaston invention, but professing to find out, before paying the money, that the patentees had paimed off upon them a worthess invention they are now trying to find legal means to evade the performance of a contract which they executed with their eyes wide open. open.
2. The company have not given the Bain-Hummas-

2. The company have not given the Bain-Hummaston or any other system of automatic telegraphy a "long, thorough and expensive trial," for the reason, among others, that the company have never seen any in Europe or America which called for any trial of that kind to enable any man of the least particle of practical telegraph judgment to decide its worthessness; and if the managers of the Wostern Union Telegraph Company have made "long, thorough and expensive trials" of any automatic machinery they have ever had the control of they must be set down as greater ignoramuses than I had supposed them to be.

3. The Little automatic machines have been worked without the least difficulty over one and four wires, strong upon poles bearing four or nive other wires, worked by other systems, during fair, dry weather and during a heavy tunnder and rata storm.

4. The tests actually made of the Little automatic

4. The tests actually made of the Little automatic

4. The tests actually made of the Little automatic telegraph machines, in a single circuit of over 2,000 miles, proved conclusively that we could transmit steadily throughout the day, in that circuit, over 200 words per minute, or 12,000 words per hour (about five columns of the Herald); while there is authentic testimony to prove that the average rate of speed of Morse operators occupying one wire continually during the day does not exceed eleven to fourteen words per minute, or seven to eight hundred words per hour, in single circuits of 250 miles, and it is utterly impracticable for the Morse inheat to be worked in direct circuits, except under very rare circumstances of unexceptionably good weather, a greater distance than about 300 miles, and wholly impossible for them to be worked over 500 miles without the aid of the Hicks or some other repeater. Which retards the writing to such an extent that should eight or ten repeaters be used, as would be necessary to enable the Morse machines to be worked through a wire 2,000 miles in length, the highest rate of speed that could be hoped for would not exceed 400 or 500 words per hour, day by day.

5. Twenty years of unequalled press reporting and an intimate personal knowledge of all the machinery of a newspaper, as printer, publisher and reporter, and also of the business of telegraphy, as operator, builder and owner of lines, and speaking with a rull practical knowledge of the little auto-

operator, builder and owner of lines, and speaking with a full practical knowledge of the lattle automatic system, I say, without hesitation or equivocation—

1. That by the Little automatic system of tele-

tion—

1. That by the Little antomatic system of telegraphy one or one thousand statious can be served simultaneously over one wire one hundred or one or two thousand miles in length.

2. We can transmit by our new system one day's proceedings of Congress—say 12,000 words, or five columns of the Herald—to every town, rain or shine, and into every editorial room in every town, connected by a single wire from Washington to Boston, and throughout the West to Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and duplicate it every hour of a month, and all this can be done with the services of one girl in each office where the report is required to be dropped. This same service could not be performed by the Morse or any other system known to the managers of the Western Union Company or the grinder of its hand organ, by the aid of twenty wires and twenty high salaried operators at Washington, and the same or more at every station or editorial room where the report might be required to be dropped. In other words, with our new automatic system, and with the services of one girl at Washington, we can transmit over a single wire to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (and to as many intermediate stations as may be desired) as much newsuaper report as can be transmitted by twenty high salaried Morse operators and twenty wires, the same number of operators being also required at every report station on the whole line.

3. The advantages as to speed of the Little

and twenty wires, the same number of operators being also required at every report station on the whole line.

3. The advantages as to speed of the Little automatic system as compared with the Morse system for press reporting on snort circuits is as one to twelve and on long circuits, with many drop stations, as one to afteen or twenty. In this statement I discard the preparation or composing of the report and also copying it out with a pen at the several drop stations—first, because as the reporter can prepare or compose his report with one of our composing tablets as correctly and nearly as rapidly as he can compose with a pen, it is not doubted that editors will instruct their reporters to thus prepare their reports and thereby do nineteen-twentieths of the actual work of telegraphing and saving fifty to seventy-live per cent of the expenses of relegraphing; and, secondly, I discard the copying with a pen at the several stations or editorial rooms for the reason that editors and compositors may and no doubt will prefer to take report in the telegraph characters as it comes from the automatic machines and thereby save valuable time and the expense of copying, which will be wholly unnecessary, as our machines deliver the report in plain black characters, the reading of which may be learned by any person of ordinary intelligence in from two to four hours' time, and with a very smail amount of daily practice he can read our writing as well as the best of ordinary manuscript. This is entirely practicable with our system, because our telegraph characters—dots, dashes and spaces—are always made with unerring regularity and exactness, which is quite impossible by the Morse hand key or embossing processes. But should entors prefer to have us prepare or compose their reports to adapt them to our process of transmission, and should they also prefer to have the same delivered to them in manuscript, the advantages, as to expense, of our Little automatic system, and their reports can be delivered by a direct circuit over whole line.

3. The advantages as to speed of the Little
automatic system as compared with the Morse sysat a late frour of the night, and finally, after being obliged to go to press with only a portion of the news of the day, advantages such as these and many others that will readily suggest themselves to editors, reporters and printers, are not likely to be shuffed out or covered up by any of the interested nonsense which the President of the Western Union Company has unwittingly promulgated in his annual report, nor by the brayings of all the cooks and scallions who pour out their sent-monthly lamontations over the subject or automatic tels-

graphy from the executive rooms of the great mo

graphy from the executive rooms of the great money.

The editor of the Journal strives carnestly to serve his masters by varily endeavoring to magnify the labors incident to the automatic system of telegraphy and by shurming over the difficulties of the Morse system by the most absurd perversion of truth and common sense, as, for instance, "the Morse system responds at any distance to any rate of manipulations of which the finger is capable." The youngest messenger boy in the office could tell the editor that such a statement was utterly destitute of truth, and any man who ever butted his head against a telegraph post knows that a Morse operator cannot use the Morse key as rapidly as he is capable of doing, even in a circuit of 250 miles, while in a circuit much yearer than this the above statement of the editor would not be true by more than seventy per cent.

The managers and friends of the great monopoly dwell much upon the freely admitted fact that the Morse operator can send a message to its destination in the same or less time than is required to prepare it for transmission by our system. Now, if there was a line between two points and there was only so much posicie business to be done between he two points as two Morse operators could transmit with all necessary prompthess. I should hardly expect the owners of the fine to duscare the Morse and adopt the fattle system. But what will they not nave to double their operators, wires and machinery, batteries and all the implements of their trade? Of course they will, said they must continue to do it as fast as their business increases to any considerable extent. For instance, for years after the telegraph was introduced a single wire was ample to do the through business on routes where thirty are now hegessary to serve the public, and frates were reduced to the European standard and trates were reduced to the European standard, and way not in telegraphing as well as in railroad and trate were reduced to the European standard, and way not in telegraphing as wel

It is quite true that if the republic should not choose to save had or more of the expense of telegraphing, by composing their messages with our simple and easily understood composing tablets, we shall be composined to employ several girls besides the one who operates the transmitting machine. But in this respect we may be higher to the dight but in this respect we may be higher to the dight but composing and press departments. You put up more or less cases of type and put on a greater or less number of compositors, according to the matter you wish to put into type; and when you get ready, you send the day swork of fifty or seventy-five compositors to the lightning press, and it quickly runs off the hundred thousand copies you require for your patrons. In the same way we put up as many composing tablets as we need to supply copy to our transmitting motor, and thus with a single wire we utilize the labor of ten or twenty young ladies at their composing tablets.

New York March 20 1870. it is quite true that if the republic should not

NEW YORK, March 26, 1870.

#### CHRONIC CORRUPTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Operations of a Known Internal Revenue Defaulter-Internal Revenue Raids in the Southern States-The Meter Business-The Howiett Case-Irresponsible Officials-Abolition of the Internal Revenue Bureau De-

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870. The Bailey case and other internal revenue roubles must not be regarded as anything new or perhaps serious. They are nothing but external indications of the chronic corruption that pervades our entire internal revenue system, which will occasionally appear in spite of the most vigorous appliofficial quacks who control the bureau. One of the most startling features of the Bailey frauds is the

brazen-facedness of the defence. The lobby organ of Saturday puts forth the following:of Saturday puts forth the following:—

When Mr. Balley was first made Collector he sent for Mr. Childs and appointed him a deputy. When he found that his abstraction of government funds was likely to become known to Mr. Childs he voluntarily confided to him the fact that he was a defaulter, promising that he would surely make it right if it could be concealed for a year. Mr. Childs, having the utmost confidence in the man whom he had befriended for so many years, and whom he loved as his own sou, consented to keep the secret and to aid him in "covering it." This he did, reluctantly out faithfully, constantly urging his irlend to make good the amount. To the last he had faith in Mr. Balley, and does not now believe that he in-

in Mr. Bailey, and does not now believe that he is tended to defraud the government. In other words, Mr. Bailey merely "borrowed" from the government, intending to make it up with the proceeds of his raids upon the business men of New York! We are told by the lobby organ that Mr. Bailey "did not intend to defraud the government," but it can scarcely put on the face to pretend that he did not defraud and rob the business men of New York, whose shoes he is unworthy to unloose. I merely mention the Balley case in passing because it is near home. It is of very little importance in comparison with others, as can be proved by the

fles of the Internal Revenue Bureau. For downright wholesale robbery we must look at the operations of the internal revenue officers in our Western and Southern States. Take the Howlett case, for example. It exhibits a sample of the general operations of the internal revenue officers as

Pariey L. Howlett was a well-to-do distiller in

general operations of the internal reven ue officers as well as any.

Fariey L. Howlett was a well-to-do distiller in Sangamon county, III., about the sort of a man a collector who wanted to make raids for the purpose of "covering in" defalcations would like to see.

The act of Congress of March, 1887, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury "to adopt, procure and prescribe" meters for ascertaining the strength, quality or amount of spirits subject to tax. On the 14th day of May, the same year, the Collector of Internal Revenue demanded of Mr. Howlett the payment of \$2,500 for two meters, the estimated cost of which was, according to circular, \$1,000 each, stating at the time that the meters could not be manufactured and delivered in less than six months from timit date.

Mr. Howlett expressed his willingness and anxiety to procure and pay for the meters, but remonstried against the wholly unlawful exaction of part payment six months in advance of delivery or even of manufacture, and especially against the exaction of \$500 above the price; and linally, knowing there was no law to enforce it, refused to pay in advance the amount demanded. The next day the Collector closed the distillery, and shortly afterwards, upon some pretext, seared it; and to this day Mr. Howlett has been unable to regain his property. The case was tried in the United States Circuit Court and the setzure adjudged nilegal. The Collector prayed the court. Nevertheless the Internal Revenue Bureau still Keeps possession of the property by some hook or crook that I cannot learn, and Mr. Howlett, unless he gets his rights, is aruned man. His case is no worse than tens of thousands of other men whose business has been destroyed and ruined because they would not willingly submit to the illegal and arbitrary exactions of irresponsible and corrupt internal revenue officials. I need not multiply examples, since New York has been for months past edided by the spectacle of a known internal revenue officials. It is unquestionably the duty of Commissione

WATER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—There is before the Legislature of California a proposition to farmish the city of San Francisco with water from the artestan wells at San Jose. A party of capitalists will at once proceed to bore the wells and lay pipes if the legislature will grant them the right of way. A San Francisco paper says:—We look upon this as much more leastlee than the Lake Taboe project, even if there were no conflict as to the right to take the water of this State. We believe that all the water necessary for all coming time can be got at San Jose and it will certainly be good, and will cost only a small amount in comparison with the other projects that have been talked of. Pure and cheap water is a great necessary in every city.